

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.

AGENTS.—We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer contributors, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.—Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscriptions should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CIRCULATION.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE OF THE paper only. We do not return communications by request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

Address all communications to
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,
Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 3, 1892.

A GREAT OFFER

The National Tribune

Till December 31
FOR 15 CENTS.

We want an evidence of the interest the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE take in its circulation among the general public, and the wide dissemination of the truths it presents. In order to obtain this, we make the following extraordinary offer:

We will send THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE from now until Dec. 31 for 15 cents, to any address which may be sent to us by one of our subscribers before Nov. 20.

This will enable every one of our readers to put at least one paper where it will do the most good from now till the end of the year.

Let every reader make certain that he sends us at least one subscriber at this rate. Let him do this to show his appreciation of the good work THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has been doing these many years for the veterans and their dependent ones.

This offer will positively close Nov. 20, and all subscriptions under it must be mailed before or on that day.

Attend to this at once, comrades, that THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE may have a constituency of a quarter of a million to speak for when Congress meets.

SAMPLE COPIES.

We send a number of sample copies of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to those who are not subscribers to the paper, but who should be interested in it. We ask every one who receives a copy to give it careful examination, and compare it with other family weeklies. We are sure they will find it a better paper for themselves and families than any other that they can find. It is a superior paper in every respect, and constantly strives to lead all the other publications in the country by the higher quality of the matter it furnishes its readers. It spends more money in getting up a paper of the highest possible class than any other, and all matter which appears in its columns is written especially for it. It has no "boiler plate" stuff or syndicate matter. It is bright, live, able, progressive, and independent. It serves no party, and has no entangling alliances with any men or faction. It aims only to represent the loyal, working, progressive people of the country, to tell the truth of history, and champion the cause of the men whose valor and blood made the country as great and prosperous as it is.

The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this to not only subscribe for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but \$1 a year—two cents a week—and so is within the reach of everyone. No other paper in the country gives so much of the best reading matter for the money.

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LAST year our people drank 30,000,000 barrels of beer—equal to 960,000,000 gallons. Averaging 16 glasses to the gallon, this would foot up 15,360,000,000 glasses, which, at five cents a glass, would amount to \$768,000,000, or enough to pay the present annual value of the pension-roll for over eight years. Yet soldier-haters talk about the greatness of the pension expenditures threatening the country with bankruptcy.

OUR LAST WORD.

The National Tribune Makes a Final Appeal for a Solid Line-of-Battle.

COMRADES: This is the last opportunity we shall have for addressing you before the opposing hosts meet at the polls, and the American people decide by a formal expression of their will the issues now before them.

Are you sufficiently impressed with the solemn fact that while for the rest of our fellow-citizens this decision may be amended or reversed four years hence, for us and ours it will be forever?

Four years hence more than 300,000 of our comrades and their dependent ones will have passed from time to eternity and be with us no more—be beyond the reach alike of our loving help and sympathy, and the justice and injustice of those in power. Then four years of our own lives will have passed beyond recall, and what has been denied us in them will have been lost to us forever.

For us, then, it will be the final battle, when everything is at stake, and we must win or lose all. There will be no appeal during our lives from the decision rendered.

When we were on the eve of a decisive battle, during the old heroic days when we wore the blue garb of patriotism, we looked anxiously around to see that every comrade who could help in the least to win victory was in the ranks with us. The convalescents came out of the hospitals; the foragers and stragglers were gathered in; the detailed men dropped their work and picked up muskets. Even the cooks and teamsters, the prisoners in the guardhouse, the clerks at Headquarters, and Quartermaster's employes came into the ranks to strengthen our force, and aid in securing victory.

Now, let us exert ourselves in the same way for this supreme effort—this last decisive fight for the rights of ourselves and the dependent ones of our dead comrades. Let us not only be in line ourselves, but make sure that all those who can help us are there with us.

There are in each community comrades whom business, social or other affiliations have made seemingly indifferent to the ties of comradeship. They are not really so. Let every one of them be seen, and the memory of the days recalled when they answered the bugle's silver voice and the hoarse shout of the drum. Make them understand that the trumpets are once more sounding "to the colors" for a fight which must be an Appomattox for one side or the other—either for the veterans or their enemies.

Convince them that while other questions upon which they may feel strongly can wait for settlement, this one supreme issue must be settled now and forever. Urge them to once more fall in with their faces to the enemy, with those with whom they so often faced the enemy in the days that tried men's souls. Impress upon them that the questions beside which all others sink into minor importance are, whether the next President shall be a man who bravely fought with us for the country, or one who lurked and hid in the dens of Copperheadism at home; whether it shall be a man who has ever been our staunch, unwavering comrade and friend, and who is now bitterly assailed for his acts of substantial friendship to us and ours, or a man who has been our steadfast traitor and enemy, and who is ardently supported on this account by men who are venomously hostile to us, and hope by his election to work us immeasurable injury; whether the liberal pension legislation of two years ago shall be approved, or whether it shall be nullified by hostile administration; whether our disabled comrades and their widows shall be properly cared for by the Nation, or whether they shall be denied all relief except that afforded by the poorhouse; whether Union veterans shall be preferred for office, promotion, and employment, or whether they must fall to the rear of the men who fought for the Lost Cause.

These are the lines upon which the battle now imminent must be fought—these are the questions which must be decided now—not at some time in the future. Whatever is done toward the decision must be done at once—before next Tuesday.

"There is no repentance in the grave." Cleveland's election would bury our hopes deep in a grave, where repentance would be vain and faith perish.

Comrades, it lies wholly in your hands to prevent this. You can do it with your own votes and those which you can influence. Will you not rally "as in battle times of

yore," bringing with you to the polls every voter you can secure?

We are certain that you will.
Get your votes ready.

Yours, in faith and hope born of knowledge of what you once did, and what you can do now.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

HIS RECORD.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Cleveland says:

My record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misanthropic attacks upon me, and the questions which are now presented to the voters of the land for their decision.

Good. This gives us something definite. Let us try him by his "record."

The first item in this is, that as soon as he entered office he began a raid on the Union veterans and their widows, which lasted until he was retired, and every working day saw numbers of them removed from office or dismissed from employment. Only infrequently were Democratic veterans or their widows appointed in their places. In innumerable instances they were succeeded by ex-rebels and the widows of such, and in the remainder by men who had never served a day in the army.

His record in the Diplomatic and Consular service shows that everywhere abroad he had the Nation represented by men who had done their utmost to destroy it—going so far as to have one prominent rebel's political disabilities removed in order that he might accept one of the best appointments in the President's gift.

While niggardly jealous of the payment of the Nation's debts to disabled Union veterans and their widows, he lavishly scattered the people's money among his pet banks, and loaned them the enormous sum of \$62,000,000 without interest, to loan out to the people again at high rates of interest.

He vetoed 524 private pension bills giving small amounts to deserving Union veterans and their widows, and made his messages the vehicles of slanders and insults, not only to the claimants, but to the whole body of those who served in the army during the rebellion, and saved the Nation's existence.

In a message full of double dealing and falsehood, and abounding in wanton slanders upon the citizen soldiery and American manhood, he vetoed a bill which had been under consideration in Congress for eight years, which had been repeatedly passed by both Houses separately, which had been strongly urged by several National Encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic, which had been earnestly petitioned for by more than 400,000 ex-soldiers and sailors, and which would have put on the pension-roll more than 600,000 veterans and their dependent relatives. Three years and four months later the counterpart of this bill was signed by President Harrison, and under it more than 400,000 persons have already received pensions, and the claims of the others are being allowed at the rate of 1,000 a day. By his unjust and unjustifiable veto, Cleveland robbed every one of these 671,000 claimants who have so far shown themselves entitled under the law, out of their pensions for three years and four months, and forever robbed of all share in the Nation's justice the more than 100,000 who died between the dates of his veto and President Harrison's signature.

This is the "record" upon which Cleveland appeals for votes.

Should he receive a single one from any loyal man?

The answer must be an overwhelming No.

Comrades, get your votes ready.

BANKS PREFERRED TO VETERANS.

While Cleveland was, to use the words of Chairman Matson, "exceeding the refinements of a chemical analysis" to find pretexts for vetoing the pensions of Union soldiers and their widows, he was lending the people's money by the million dollars, without interest, to the National banks, that they might make money by reloaning. His Secretary of the Treasury—Daniel Manning—took \$1,100,000 in a single lump out of the Treasury to start the deposits of the Great Western Bank. Altogether, the amount given the banks aggregated \$62,000,000.

If the banks averaged eight per cent. per annum on this money they made \$4,960,000 a year out of the generosity of Cleveland with other people's money, enough to put 49,600 pensioners on the roll at \$8 a month, or 13,000 more than the average number placed on the roll each year during Cleveland's Administration.

But Mr. Cleveland preferred that this great sum go to swell the profits of the National Banks rather than be applied to relieve the needs of the disabled defenders of the Union.

Comrades, get your votes ready.

In 1890 the people of this country drank 1,581,192 gallons of costly foreign brandies, gins and cordials. A low cost average on this would be \$5 a gallon, or \$7,905,960. They drank 5,069,873 gallons of costly champagnes and other foreign wines. A low average on this would be \$10 a gallon, or \$50,698,730 for the lot. They drank 2,716,601 gallons of imported malt liquors. A low average for this would be \$1.50 a gallon, or \$4,074,901 for the lot. This makes a total of \$62,489,591 expended for foreign drinks alone, besides the immensely greater bill for domestic liquors. The expenditures for imported liquors would put 624,895 pensioners on the roll at \$8 a month.

If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble. Let each subscriber try it.

NOT FOR A SINGLE DAY.

Though Cleveland was but 24 years old when the war began, was without practice or business, was unmarried, and had no one depending upon him for support, yet his Copperheadism was so strong that no emergency could stir him into entering the army for a single day.

He was not moved to respond to Lincoln's urgent call for three months' men to save Washington from capture by the rebels. The State of New York's call for men for two years found him equally averse.

In the Summer of 1862, when the rebel army had driven the Union army back to Washington, and had invaded Maryland, New York hurried 12 regiments of emergency men to the front for a term of three months, but Cleveland was not among them.

In 1863, when Lee was marching on Gettysburg, and a fearful riot, instigated by rebel agents, was in progress in New York City, every good, loyal man in the State was implored to volunteer for a few days only to help restore order and drive the invaders back. Over 15,000 leading business men, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, lawyers, and others, volunteered for 30 days, but Grover Cleveland was not one of them.

In the Fall of 1863 there was a call for men for 30 days to repel threatened raids in the New York border by rebel bands organized in Canada, but Cleveland did not respond, though he was living at one of the threatened points.

In the Summer of 1864, 5,640 New Yorkers enlisted for 100 days and 791 for 30 days, to guard Washington and the lines of communication, that the veterans doing that duty might be relieved and sent to the front to join Grant, but Grover Cleveland would not even do this duty.

It is needless to say that he did not respond to any of the subsequent calls for three-years and one-year men.

Altogether, New York stands credited with having furnished 452,333 men, or the wonderful proportion of one fighting man for every five of her entire male population, but Grover Cleveland's name appears nowhere, except on the draft books, as having furnished a cheap substitute.

Should a man so destitute of patriotic impulse be President? Never.

Comrades, get your votes ready.

WHO PAY THE PENSIONS.

Last year the Government collected:
From distilled spirits.....\$83,335,963 64
From tobacco and its products.....23,796,270 57
From fermented liquors.....28,363,129 92
From oleomargarine.....1,677,924 14
Total.....\$145,775,288 07

The total disbursements during the year for pensions were \$118,548,959.71. Therefore, if the pension payments had been taken from the Internal Revenue collections, there would have been a balance left of \$27,226,328.96, or more than enough to support the Navy and pay for the new ships we are building.

For convenience of discussion let us assume that the whole of the Internal Revenue collections were expended in pension payments. This will make it easy to arrive at the amount of the "burden" of pension payments on the people.

The United States Bureau of Statistics reports the consumption of domestic spirits in the country in 1890 to be 84,760,240 proof gallons. Allowing one ounce of proof spirits to each drink, and that the barkeepers who sold it charged an average price of 10 cents, this would show that each drinker had to pay saloons an average of \$12.80 for every 90 cents that went into the pension fund.

The tax on beer is \$1 for each barrel of 32 gallons. Each barrel contains four kegs, and each keg from 90 to 120 glasses, according to the skill of the drawer. Beer sells everywhere at five cents a glass; so that the drinkers thereof paid the saloonkeepers from \$18 to \$24 for every \$1 that went into the pension fund.

The tax on cigars is \$3 per 1,000. The average retail price of cigars is five cents. Therefore, the smokers of these each pay the retailers who sell them \$50 where \$3 goes into the pension fund.

The tax on cigars is 50 cents per 1,000. The smokers pay an average of one cent apiece for them, or \$10 to the dealers for every 50 cents that goes into the pension fund.

The tax on oleomargarine is two cents a pound, and the average retail price 15 cents a pound. The buyers of bogus butter have to pay their retail grocers \$7.50 to put \$1 into the pension fund.

If the tax were taken off these articles the consumers would not get them a particle cheaper. The distillers, brewers, saloonkeepers, cigar manufacturers, and makers of bogus butter would simply be \$145,775,288 richer every year. That is all. The question, therefore, is whether this money is better in their pockets or in the pockets of the disabled veterans and their dependent ones.

At the time when the War Department was months—even years—behind in furnishing the information necessary to enable Union veterans to perfect their pension claims, Mr. Cleveland had the clerks employed for weeks in hunting up the captured rebel flags and getting them ready for return to the men, and the sons of the men, from whom the valor of the pension claimants had wrested them.

A proper comparison would be:
Cleveland.
Pension bills vetoed, private.....824
Pension bills vetoed, general.....671,310
Total vetoed.....1,495,334
Pension bills signed.....1,518
Total.....1,496,852HARRISON.
Pension bills vetoed, private.....1,510
Pension bills vetoed, general.....671,310
Total vetoed.....2,181,320
Pension bills signed.....NONE
Total.....2,181,320

This answers the above card very completely.

NUMBER OF PENSION BILLS SIGNED.

Cleveland's friends are making the most strenuous efforts to break the effect of the exposure of Cleveland's persistent soldier-hating. Every veteran in the States of New York and New Jersey has received a type-written letter asking his support of Cleveland, and inclosing, among other things, a card bearing the following:

VETERANS, READ THE TRUTH!

Private Pension Bills signed by the Presidents during their term of office since 1861 were in numbers as follows:

President A. Lincoln.....41
" A. Johnson.....43
" U. S. Grant (8 years).....536
" R. B. Hayes (1 year).....824
" C. A. Arthur (1 year).....768
" Grover Cleveland (4 years).....1,825

These figures cannot be refuted.

This cannot be denied.

The all-sufficient answer to this is that the veterans are much older now than they were when Lincoln and Grant were Presidents, and that wounds and disabilities which could be little regarded while the vigor of youth lasted, became oppressive as "age came stealing on." Twenty years ago they were mere annoyances, which could be put aside by a strong effort of the will; now they are implacable tyrants, against whom will-power and all the resources of medical science struggle in vain.

A score of years ago, in the pride of their young manhood, many of the veterans declined to ask help of the Nation, then struggling to pay the vast war debt. Now, with the war debt reduced to a fifth of its former dimensions, with the country's wealth four times more than it was in 1860, with a burden of years added to their disabilities and wounds, the veterans turn for help in constantly increasing numbers to the Nation which they saved and made prosperous.

Besides, more than half-a-million of these men have died since the war from their wounds and disabilities, leaving widows, orphans, and dependent parents, to whom the Nation owes help.

Thus it is easy to see why vastly more bills should have been presented to Cleveland for his signature than to any of his predecessors.

He vetoed every one of these that he could find any pretext for, and frequently went out of his way to insult the most meritorious claimants, as in the case of Hon. John W. Parris, a fine soldier and Senator of the State of Missouri.

He vetoed a bill which would have put 671,310 Union soldiers, their widows, and dependent parents on the pension-roll.

President Harrison has not signed quite so many private pension bills as Cleveland, for three excellent reasons:

1. He signed one general bill, which has already put on the pension-rolls over 400,000 veterans and their dependent ones, and which is still putting them on at the rate of 1,000 a day. This general bill covered an immense number of cases that would otherwise have to be presented to Congress for special action. This was the bill which Cleveland vetoed.

2. The liberalization of the policy of the Pension Bureau under Harrison saved the necessity of many claimants going to Congress for special relief. When Cleveland left the White House there were 459,729 pensioners on the rolls. July 31, 1892, there were 883,926 on the rolls, an increase of 324,197 in three years under Harrison, where there was an increase of but 123,942 in three years, or less than one-third that number in three years, under Cleveland.

3. Mr. Cleveland actually signed 1,518 private pension bills—not 1,825, as erroneously stated above—and President Harrison signed 1,510, or but 8 less. The reason that the latter did not sign more was because the 52d Congress refused to pass them.

The 49th and 50th Congresses were those under Cleveland. There have been two sessions of the 51st and one of the 52d Congress under Harrison. In the first session of the 49th Congress there were 747 private pension bills passed, of which Cleveland signed but 491, thus disapproving of 256. In the second session 230 were passed, of which 188 were approved and 44 disapproved. This makes his record for that Congress 677 bills approved and 300 not approved. The first session of the 50th Congress passed 747 private pension bills, of which Cleveland approved 589 and disapproved 158. The second session passed 318, of which Cleveland approved 252 and disapproved 66; making a total for the 50th Congress of 1,065 passed, of which Cleveland approved 841 and disapproved 224. The total for both Congresses was therefore 2,042 bills passed, of which Cleveland signed 1,518 and failed to sign 524. President Harrison signed 1,377 private pension bills passed by the 51st Congress—both Houses of which were Republican—and vetoed none. Thus he signed more than twice as many pension bills passed by his first Congress as Cleveland did of his first Congress.

The House of the 52d Congress is Democratic, and though more than 1,000 private pension bills were introduced, referred to the Invalid Pension Committee, and a large proportion were reported back with favorable recommendations, only 133 were allowed to pass, every one of which President Harrison signed. This makes a total of 1,510 signed by him, and none vetoed, against 1,518 signed by Cleveland, and 524 not approved.

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Pension bills signed.....NONE
Total.....2,181,320

This answers the above card very completely.

Comrades, get your votes ready.

A NON-PARTISAN FIGHT.

Most emphatically, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is not fighting Mr. Cleveland because he is a Democrat, but because he is a soldier-hater.

We do not oppose him because he is the nominee of the Chicago Convention, but because while in office he inflicted incalculable injuries upon Union soldiers and their dependent ones, and points to this record as evidence of what he will do if re-elected.

We oppose him because every man and every paper which is venomously hostile to pension legislation, who and which has constantly filled the public ear with clamors against soldiers and their rights, is a supporter of Cleveland, and supports him because of his harmony with his or its views.

Had Mr. Cleveland's course as President been even approximately as friendly as Comrade Harrison's—or had there been nominated in his stead at Chicago a man even moderately friendly to the ex-soldiers, we should have felt it our duty to remain neutral.

But we should be basely false to our duty to the veterans of the country, whose cause we represent, had we remained neutral, or but passively hostile in a great struggle like this, when the man of all others most dangerously hostile to them is put in nomination for the highest office in the land by their swarming enemies, and against the vehement protests of their friends in the party to which he belongs.

The avowed purpose of those who forced Mr. Cleveland's nomination was to make a fight to a finish on this question, and there was left no alternative for every veteran and friend of a veteran but to meet the issue squarely or meanly surrender.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE knows no political lines among soldiers and their friends. All who have read the paper know that party considerations have been wholly disregarded in its praises and condemnations. Some of its warmest commendations have been for Democrats; some of its bitterest denunciations have been for Republicans. It has but one test to apply to any man: Is he a sincere friend of the veterans? If he is, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is his earnest friend, no matter what party he belongs to; if he is not, we are his steadfast enemy, without regard to party affiliations.

This is the reason, and the only reason, why we earnestly oppose Grover Cleveland's election, and we hold that it is an all-sufficient reason.

Comrades, get your votes ready.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS.

Mr. Cleveland defends himself for the number of his brutal vetoes on the ground that private pension bills were generally unnecessary, and nearly always "railroaded through" Congress with little or no consideration. He and his sycophants and supporters strenuously endeavor to make the country believe this. His veto messages abound in the most insulting innuendoes against both Houses of Congress for their recklessness, haste, and lack of principle displayed in the passage of these bills.

As to the necessity of these bills, and the care with which they are considered, let us take the testimony of a distinguished lawyer, a leading Democrat, and who has for years ably represented in Congress the District which consists mainly of the city of Detroit. Mich. Hon. J. Logan Chipman's Democracy is at least equal to Mr. Cleveland's; his abilities and his character were recognized long before Mr. Cleveland rose to the surface of National politics. In the 50th Congress he was a hardworking member of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions. He recently said in a speech in the House:

In the first place, I wish to say that no class of claims of any kind which are submitted for consideration to any committee of the House are investigated with greater care than this class of claims. Any gentleman who tries to say that any gentleman who goes to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and desires to have a favorable report upon a pension claim will find that he is being well treated, and that he has to make a very clear case before he can secure such a report.

We make few mistakes here, and exercise no favoritism. The cases with which we deal are a necessity. They grow out of the pension law exactly as equity grows out of any system of legal procedure.

There is no court of equity to which a pension applicant may go when rejected by the Pension Bureau. There is no tribunal for the correction of any errors made there save this House; and for any one to assume that, with the millions of men who are dependent in this way upon the Government, any cast-from-rule can be adopted which will meet all cases, and that it is either just, generous, or I will say, patriotic, to hold that that general rule shall never be departed from under any circumstances, is, to say the least, very unreasonable. It is an impossibility. The cases of men cannot be decided such a rule. I repeat, we hold toward the general rule exactly the same relation that a court of chancery holds toward the law. We are here to correct that "wherein the law, by its own necessities, is deficient."

Now, we all know that on technical grounds hundreds of deserving men are refused pensions at the Pension Bureau; rightly enough, perhaps, but the grounds are technical. The cases are meritorious. There may be a lack of the precise legal proof that is required; there may be a lack of some little circumstance; but is it the design, is it the wish of this people that a deserving man shall be excluded on such grounds as that?

This is a calm, positive statement by a man of the highest character, and unimpeachable Democracy, as to what he knows by actual experience. In the minds of those who are familiar with both men it will weigh much more than any statement of Mr. Cleveland's.

Comrades, get your votes ready.

It is true that we endured Cleveland for four years, but we are older now and the endurance would be more grievous than it was then, especially after four years of such an Administration as Harrison has given us. Besides, there is no necessity for having to endure it. All that is required is that the veterans stand solidly together and snow him by a million votes.

The way to defile the pension system and secure its maintenance is to begin the fight now, when the pension-haters are doing their utmost to poison the public mind. Get up everywhere clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

THE BABIES OF THE UNION.

Years ago our illustrious comrade—Gen. John A. Logan—said that the hope of this country was in the children of the volunteers who returned home after being mustered out, married and raised families. The sons of these comrades are now entering the field of politics. Upon them is falling every year more and more of the work of preserving and extending the results for which their fathers battled.

Let our comrades see that their sons are at the polls next Tuesday to aid with their votes the final victory over the soldier-haters, and the men who once sought the country's destruction.

Comrades, bring your sons with you to the polls, that their votes may go in with yours for the good cause.

Have you done your duty in getting one more subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? You should do this, for it is the best way to help your comrades.

CAMPAIGN CANISTER.

Heroes who have led the Union armies to victory, but who have never made faces at the vanquished foe, will tell you here, comrades, who fought with them, heroes who sustained them and heroes who lowered their swords to them on the field of battle—they will tell you that the soldier voters of New York—of whom there are 25,000 at least—Democrats—will not support the nomination of Mr. Cleveland.—Buckee Corbin, Democratic Congressman, in speech at Chicago Convention.

WHAT HE WANTS.

We want the snails and lousy beggars at the North who ravished our women and burned our homes and plundered our people to shut their grub-mouthing mouths and let the truth be told. And the Globe, which despises this burglary and grand larceny called the pension system, proposes to see to it that Grover Cleveland sits in the saddle the next four years and slaps all the dirty beggars in the face. The pension fraud must go. Go, and it should go to the depths of hell, and Harrison and his henchmen should go with it.—Durham (N. C.) Globe.

If Mr. Cleveland's soldier substitute were running for the Presidency you could, as a patriot, find several good and sufficient reasons for voting for him, but what reason can you adduce for voting for the man who, in youth and vigor, and, unlike Harrison, did not let his courage go to the front? None whatever, of course. Mr. Cleveland never heard a shot fired in anger, but he vetoed more old soldier pension bills than any President from Washington down. This is his great war record. He slaughtered veterans by the hundreds.—New York Recorder.

"RED-NOSED PATRIOTS."

It is supplemented by a steadily-increasing pension list, looting the Treasury to the tune of one hundred and fifty millions a year, two-thirds of which go to the support of coffee-canneries and camp followers, and other red-nosed patriots that loaf about the doggeries and brothels of the country, swearing one for another, toward an ultimate agrarianism, as corrupt as the corrupting one who reigned in the world.—Louisville Courier-Journal, (Cleveland organ.)

A CLEVELAND ORGAN'S